## NOW FOR MR. TURKEY

FEASTS IN COLONIAL DAYS.

Thanksgiving.

e Were the Great Delicacies-How a First-Rate Dinner Should

(Correspondence of the Dispatch.) NEW YORK, November 16.-Between ow and the 28th of this month six miltions of young, old, and middle-aged turkeys will give up their lives to afford great nation an opportunity to return thanks in a belitting manner. Twelve nillions of quarts of cranberries will consumed for the .same reason. Enough ple will be baked and eaten to have Broadway from the Battery to Cen-

centuries ago ate their first Thanksgiving-dinner on American soll, it was probably a very simple affair, and it is not

the fish now presented to you. If haddock are large enough, one we gains five or six pounds will do: if that is not obtainable, take a solid plece of halibit weighing about five pounds. To have this nice you simply must look to it yourself, and your part can easily be attended to in the morning.

"Cut a pound of sait pork in silices, then in small pleces rather more than an inch wide. Have four large or six smaller onlons siliced and mear at hand. Now take a large frying-pan, get it hot, and put in it a lump of sugar. Add two tablespoonfuls of flour, let it brown very thoroughly, then put in your pork, pushing your flour to the side to give it a place by itself. When it begins to cook well add your onlon and let all brown together. Next a quart of tomatoes, a tablespoonful of black peoper, two of sait, and one of Worcestershire sauce.

"Mix this preparation well so that it will not burn, and when it has boiled a minute or two pour on a pint of water. This is your sauce. It can be put aside until time to have the fish go in the oven. Then put it on top and when it begins to cook, commence basting it, and continue to do so all the while it is in the oven. Your fish should cook in a hot oven at least fifty minutes, and at the last there should be sufficient gravy for each person to be helped liberaily. If there is not, add water, and at the last a large glass of claret, or any wine you may have, though it need not be in the same quantity as the claret."

Then comes the turkey, of which no-

ty as the claret."
Then comes the turkey, of which nothing will be said here.
"Custom dictates only a few vege-



READY FOR THE FEAST.

ikely that any of them awoke the next morning with a disordered stomach or a swollen head. History is somewhat remise in telling about the details of the menu but, as wild turkey was plentiful, the good, old bird was doubtless a feature of the feast. Bare wines of a delicate of the feast. Bare wines of a delicate houquet were probably absent, and also many of, the other "lixings" which go to make up the modern Thanksgiving-dinner.

THE COLONIAL THANKSGIVING.
In later days, when the Colonies had just finished the war of the Revolution.

other dainties considered to be finer than turkey. The royal roast goose was a great favorite with the Colonial dames, who prided themselves upon their cookery. In regard to this dish, this is what they were taught by their mothers and grandmothers:

"Geese are sent into market at all ages, and the feet of the very old ones are usually scalded to deceive the buyer as to their age. Farmers do not usually send their geese to market until they are too old to pluck without fear of killing them. If the web of the feet is tender and the under part of the bill breaks easily, the goose is young and tender, but very few of that age find their way to market. A goose ranks among fowls as a hog among animals, having the faculty of taking on an abnormal quantity of fat. Singe, clean, and dress the goose the same as you would a turkey or chicken.

"The intestines are larger than those of a turkey and much fatter. The skin thould receive a good washing in clear water before being stuffed. To make the stuffing take two cups of mashed white potatoes, one tablespoonful of butter, one half teaspoonful of butter, one-half teaspoonful of pupper and one tablespoonful of juniper berries chopped fine."

Epicures of the modern school all know that the delicate flaver of the prized canvas-back duck is due to the fact that it feeds largely upon juniper berries, and the Colonial ladies displayed rare knowledge when they flavored the dressing of the goose with these berries.

HAM BAKED IN CIDER. Another Thanksgiving dish highly prized by Colonial epicures was ham baked in cider, and if the same delicacy were prepared to-day it might make the for-

prepared to-day it might make the for-tune of some ambitious chef. This is the way it was done a hundred years back: Wipe a whole ham clean and put in a baking pan, skin side down, and over the flesh side sprinkle one-half a tea-spoonful each of pepper, cloves, and all-pice, and one-quarter of a teaspoonful of mace, and cover all with a little onion julce. Into the bottom of the pan put a juice. Into the bottom of the pan put a sprig of celery, two bay leaves and a slice of onlen. Put a cup of flour in a bowl and add sufficient water to make a paste, cover the ham with thospaste as far down as the skin and then turn into the pan two quarts of cider. Put in a hot oven and cook for three and one-half hours, basting every fifteen minutes. When cookel take off the crust, turn over When cooked take off the chis, that over and take off the skin and put in another pan with the fat side up, brush over with a beaten egg, sprinkle with chopped parsiey and bread crumbs and bake in a hot oven for one hour, when it will be ready to serve.

A DAINTY DINNER.

About the Thanksgiving dinner of to-day every good housewife has her own recipe for cooking the turkey, and advice on that particular subject would be superfluous. There are many other little things, however, which at this time of the year it would be well to recall, and if the susgestions made here are adopted a good dinner should be the resuit. Here is what a chef of one of the leading hotels advises for a family in moderately well-to-do circumstances:

"First, the grape fruit, and in its present state of perfection it is simply sherry bitters, with the additional zest of being more sociable taken at the table, the slightly bitter flavor of the grape fruit biending naturally with the wine and Augostura. Then the oysters on the half sheil, small and cold, only five or six, leading by easy stages up to the more solid food.

"Nothing could be more delicious than" A DAINTY DINNER.

"The sweet of the dinner makes a break, and, though there are many things to choose from, perhaps nothing suits the eternal fitness of things better than Roman punch. "Salmon salad, with the addition of

"Salmon saind, with the addition of truffles and capers, looks very pretty on its bed of crisp leftuce. Make your mayonnaise quite thick and keep it on the ice until just ready for use. If you have a convenient place the whole sailad can be put on the plates it is to be served on and set out of doors for a half hour. This adia greatly to the freshness.

"The adornments and relishes on the table are whoily a maiter of taste and layishness. There are bonbons, candied fruits, not forgetting cherries, chocolates, and saited almonds, which always hold their own, though olives press them hold their own, though olives press them very closely.

PIE AND PUDDING.

"Mince pies are essentially a Thanksgiving dessert, and they are only good
when rich from the combination of
'sugar and spice, and everything nice.'
A wise housekeeper takes thought for
them early in the season, and saves all
the remains of preserves and syrup, or
the lees of the wine not quite clear for
drinking. Everything helps. The pastry
for mince pie should be almost puff
paste. Give a small piece, but have it
fine.

Plum pudding has the great advantage of requiring very little care after it is once made. You only need to keep the kettle beside it full of water and fill your pot as the water boils down. Take three quarters of a pound of bread crumos, three quarters of a pound of suet chopped

three quarters of a pound of suet chopped fine, three quarters of a pound of currants, three quarters of a pound of well-chopped apples, one grated nutmeg, two ounces of candied lemon peel, the rind and julce of one lemon, and two ounces of candied orange peel; citron will do, though not so well.

"Boil five hours and eat with wine sauce. Pour brandy over it immediately on its arrival at the table. Set it on fire, and, if you like it strong, add the brandy to your taste. If you use wine you will need no advice as to its serving. Almonds, raisins, and fruit form a very social part of the dinner."

### scrofula

Any doctor will tell you that Professor Hare, of Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, is one of the highest authorities in the world on the action of drugs. In his last work, speaking of the treatment of scrofula, he says:

"It is hardly necessary to state that cod-liver oil is the best remedy of all. The oil should be given in emulsion, so prepared as to be called him." He also says that the hypophosphites should be

combined with the oil. Scott's Emulsion of codliver oil, with hypophosphites, is precisely such a

### GEN. MEADE'STEMPER

ITS PECULIARITIES MADE HIM AN

What Dana Wrote About It-A Note from Mr. Lincoln-General Halleck

The late Federal General Meade's peculiarities of temper, to draw it mildly, were such as to make him something of an enigma, even to his closest associates in the Army of the Potomac, which he commanded from Gettysburg to the close of the war. He was a singularly fretful man-a most trying characteristic always and especially in one occupying a high command-and often indulged on the slightest provocation in very unpalatable language toward those with whom he came in contact. This irascibility of tem-per made him many enemies in the army; it is generally understood that at one period personal dislike of General Meade was almost universal among the officers of higher rank. Hon. Charles A. Dana, who as Assistant Secretary of War was with the army during the early days at Petersburg, in one of his reports to Secretary Stanton made the following vigorous statements concerning General

secretary stanton concerning General Meade's faults of temper:

CITY POINT, VA., July 7, 1864.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

A change in the commander of the Army of the Potomac now seems probable. Grant has great confidence in Meade, and is much attached to him personally, but the almost universal delike of Meade which prevails among the officers of every rank who come in contact with him, and the difficulty of doing business with him felt by every one except Grant himself, so greatly impair his capacities for usefulness and render success under his command so doubtful that Grant seems to be coming to the conviction that he must be relieved. \* \* I have long known Meade to be a man of the worst possible temper, especially toward his subordinates. I do not think he has a friend in the whole army. No man, no matter what his businot think he has a friend in the whole army. No man, no matter what his business or it service, approaches him without being insuited in one way or another, and his own staff-officers do not dare to speak to him unless first spoken to, for fear of either sneers or curses. The latter, however, I have never heard him indulge in very violently, but he is said to apply them often without occasion and without reason.

have been dictated only by the most cool and dispassionate judgment. So tenacious and clear of purpose was he that no amount of pressure or nagging from his superiors could sway General Meade to act against his judgment of the necessities of a given military situation.

This surprising characteristic in so irritable and passionate a man had two remarkable, illustrations during General

markable and passionate a man has two re-markable illustrations during General Lee's mystifying flank movement from the Rapidan toward Washington in the fall of 1863. General Meade, finding the Confederates on his right flank, and threatening his communications with threatening his communications with Washington, fell back rapidly from the line of the Rapidan, first to the Rappa-hannock, and ultimately behind Bull Run, hannock, and ultimately bealed fill Rule, concentrating his army in the vicinity of Centerville. It was then well known that General Lee had recently detached Longstreet to the assistance of Bragr at Chatanooga, and that consequently he was still probably inferior in strength to the Union army, although that also had been reduced by two cores went to reinforce ral Meade to make a stand and fight. LINCOLN'S NOTE

In a short note to General Halleck, the Federal general-in-chief, dated October 16, 1883, President Lincoln, touching upon the situation as he understed it, and pointing out the probability of General Lee's inferiority of numbers, closes with the following eminently Lincolnian suggestion.

gestion:
\* \* \* If General Meade can now attack him (Lee) on a field no more than equal for us, and do so with all the skill and courage which he, his officers, and men possess, the honor will be his if he succeeds, and the blame may be mine if

succeeds, and the blame may be mine if he fails.

Yours truly.

A. LINCOLN
In deep anxlety to impress General Mende with the importance of immediately attacking General Lee, the President's letter was transmitted by Halleck to the front by special messenger, Colonel Cutts, of his staff. As the President and his military advisers at Washington could have had but little accurate knowledge of what was passing with great rapidity from hour to hour at the front, and hence were in a measure incapable of judging of the chances of success in a collision; and, therefore, declined to assume the responsibility of making a direct order for an attack, this urgency on the part of his superiors must have been excessively exasperating to the Union commander, the more so because it was his distinct purpose to deliver battle upon the first favorable opportunity. But General Lee had projected his movement so unexpectelly and prosecuted it with such energy and resulting as a legate General Meade edly and prosecuted it with such energy and rapidity as to leave General Meade for a time in almost complete darkness as to his enemy's whereabouts and ul-

for a time in almost complete darkness as to his enemy's whereabouts and ultimate purpose. He was unwilling, therefore, through undue precipitation, to take any chances of repeating the appalling Federal blunders and disasters of the preceding year on this very ground.

The war records make it perfectly clear now that General Mende lost a great opportunity in this short campaign, for it appears that General Lee was far inferior in strength to the Union army. The very boldness of his movements was calculated to conceal his numerical weakness. But with the meagre knowledge Meade possessed of Lee's movements he was undoubtedly justified in a line of action which had the appearance of timidity. If General Pope, in the campaign of 1862, also several days in ignorance of his enemy's whereabouts and intentions, had followed the wise policy of General Meade and failen back behind Bull Run, there safely awaiting the development of General Lee's purpose, it is unquestionable that he could have received the Confederate attack on his own ground with a force nearly double his enemy, for in that campaign Lee was on the offensive in dead carnest. The result would, doubtless, have been very much more ravorable to the Federal cause, as well as to General Pope's personal fortunes.

FOLLOWED HIS OWN JUDGMENT.

FOLLOWED HIS OWN JUDGMENT. So, notwithstanding his President's evident willingness to shoulder the blame for a possible failure, General Meade imperturbably followed his own judgment regarding such movements as the military situaing such movements as the military situation seemed to require. He contented
himself with caimly replying to the
President, through General Halleck, that
it was, and had been, his intention to
attack when the whereabouts of the
enemy was discovered; that only lack of
information on this head and fear of
jeoparding his communications with the
capital had prevented his floing so thus
far. And that was all.
But the pressure from Washington continued, and resulted in the second episode to which I have alluded, two days

later. On the 18th of October, from the vicinity of Centerville, General Mende telegraphe! Halleck asking for information of General Lee's movements, and announcing that "it is impossible to move this army until I know something more definite of the movements of the enemy," Everything indicated that the Confederate army was between Eail Run and the Rappahannock, but a rumor had reached General Meade that its head had appeared again in the lower Shenandoah Valley. Upon this, General Halleck, seemingly having lost all patience with his subordinate's ignorance of the situation in which he was a chief factor, and manifest inability to procure accurate information of General Lee's movements, or divine his intentions, answered him in the following tart strain:

WAR DEPARTMENT.

WAR DEPARTMENT. WASHINGTON, October 18, 1863. Major-General Meade, Army of the P

The attack on Charlestown was not in

tomac:

The attack on Charlestown was not in great force. Enemy finally repulsed. General Sullivan has promised details, but none received. Lee is unquestionably bullying you. If you cannot ascertain his movements, I certainly cannot. If you pursue and fight him, I think you will find out where he is. I know of no other way.

H. W. HALLECK,

General-in-Chief.

The sneering tone of this dispatch was of itself sufficient to arouse the temper of a much more placid man than General Meade under normal circumstances; but at this juncture there were two extraordinary considerations which made it to him peculiarly aggravating. As shown above, the peppery Union commander was already chaing under the knowledge that his movements of the previous ten days had been unsatisfactory to his superiors, and that his falling back upon Washington before an howledge that a lengagement ever since Gettysburg, had caused distrust of his capacity, as well as desire to again meet his able Confederate antagonist secondly. Halleck, of all the others, had here most urgent for an offentive stand againtst General Lee rederate antagonist; secondly. Halleck, of all the others, had been most urgent for an offensive stand against General Lee from the inception of his movement, as well as a covert critic from day to day of the continued refreat of the Federal army from the Rapidan.

MEADE'S REPLY.

perior, and one cannot help numering the firm spirit with which be now resentes Halleck's attitude, as well as the manner of it. This was his quick retort: HIDGTES ARMY OF THE POTOMAC

October 18, 1865-8:39 P. M. Major-General Halleck:

Your telegram of 7 P. M. just received. If you have any orders to give me, I am prepared to receive and obey them, but I must insist on being spared the infliction of such truisms in the guise of opinprepared to receive and obey them; but I must insist on being spared the indiction of such truisms in the guise of opinions as you have recently honored me with, particularly as they have not been asked for. I take this occasion to repeat what I have before stated—that if my course, based on my own judgment, does not meet with approval, I ought to be, and I desire to be, relieved from command.

GEORGE G. MEADE,

Major-General Commanding.

General Halleck was undoubtedly an able, clear-headed adviser to his government. The one blot upon the character of this accomplished man was an inherent

disposition to browbeat subordinates—an overbearing habit that had its first public illustration in his treatment of the mod-est, unassuming Grant early in 1882, and subsequently Sherman, at the close of the war. But when, in turn, he met a buil-dozer like General Meads, he seemed to lack the necessary moral courage to carry the game through with a high hand. He weakened.
On the next day, on the excuse that

"truisms" were merely telegraphed as the best mode of conveying to the general in the field the "wishes of the government," Halleck apologized to Mead in the most handsome manner, if hi language had "unintentionally given of fance." And in a spirit that showed bit to be a true soldier and a gentleman Meade replied: "Your explanation of you ntions is accepted, and I thank you it."

A word more, General Mease acquestion, and was henceforward left to his own devices in the conduct of the campaign without suggestion or comment from Washington, General L., his purpose accomplished, slowly retired to the Rappahannock, behind which he prepared to go into winter quarters, General Meade cautiously following, watching closely for a sage of the fiver. This compelied a change of plan on General Lee's part, and he retired still further behind the Rapi-dan again. This event demonstrated that General Meade no more lacked the nerve to take the offensive under favorable cir-cumstances, when his judgment dictated it than to resent the unjustifiable bully-less of Welliek. ing of Halleck, LESLIE J. PERRY.

Washington, November 12, 1895.

#### A Charade.

(For the Dispatch.)
In days of peace we oft forget
The heavy debt we owe
To those who bravely stood in front
Against the surging foe.
Who in my FIRST and on the field,
With partirot purpose ne'er to yield.
Is patience bore and bravely dared
And every toil and danger shared
Until starvation in its might.
Gercame the champions of the right.

My SECOND bounds on either side The area of life, And each arena hedges in Where men engage in strife.

Before old Father Abram made Machpelah's cave his own. My third was wont its wealth to bring
From sources all unknown.
And as in days of yore e'en now
It brings its affluent tide
With products of its wealth to feed
The peoples far and wide.

"Curfew shall not ring to-night."
Thus spoke a little maid.
And curfew did not ring that night
Just as the maiden said;
For clambering up alertly
The ladder of my WHOLE.
She counted every moment till
The fateful bell should toll—
Then seizing on the clapper
As to and fro it swung.
And clinging to it madly
While swinging, still she clung.
Until assured, oh! gladly
No curfew could be rung.
Y. H. D.



## There's a Hum and a "Go" In Our Store

that means something. You notice it at every visit you make here-you expect it.

We're getting closer and closer to the people-striving every day to make this their favorite shopping place. So long as it stands solely and solidly on the character of its goods—the candor of its statements—the certainty of its proper prices—the faithfulness of its service—we know it will continue to grow in popular esteem and favor.

# MILLER & RHOADS

have made extensive preparations to gratify you this week-we want you to come-to buy, to look-as you choose. And you'll be made welcome.

Making big profit is no road Cloak Department. to big business. There must Dress Goods lar favor. The best besatisfaction with the goods, satisfaction with the prices, satisfaction with the know what our Black Goods reputation

must be value that will be talked about to friend and neighbor. style in the whole galaxy; day's prices. not a proper style missing from the show.

CHILDREN'S PLAIN KERSEY JACKETS, in Brown, Navy, and Red, trimmed with braid, very full sleeves and back, worth \$5, price \$3.50.

CHILDREN'S NAVY-BLUE BOUCLE JACKETS, vel-CHILDREN'S BROWN AND TAN MIXED CLOTH JACKETS, seams of sleeves and edges piped with velvet,

ripple back, \$4.25. CHILDREN'S GRETCHEN COATS, of Navy Blue and Red Boucle and Fancy Mixed Cloth-a choice selection. LADIES' REEFER JACKET, of Heavy Rough Serge heviot, in Black only, large sleeves, full back, price \$4.50. LADIES' HEAVY BOUCLE BOX COAT, two-button, foot-ball sleeves and ripple back, Black and Navy, \$8.50. LADIES' HEAVY DIAGONAL BOUCLE JACKETS, in

Black and Navy, full ripple back, extra deep facing, full mandolin sleeve, two-button, close high or low, price \$9.50. LADIES' HEAVY CATERPILLAR BOUCLE CLOTH-BACK JACKET, four large buttons, velvet collar, three quarter lined with heavy Rhadame satin, front trimme

with diamond braid, price \$12.50.
LADIES' BLACK BEAVER AND BOUCLE-CLOTH
CAPES, finished in braid or in satin, very full sweep, \$5. LADIES' FUR CAPES, 30 inches long, 100-inch sweet in Black French Coney, Sheared Coney, Electric Seal, and

Natural=Wool The electric, tonic (24 Floor.)

The reason Basement Ne ver so bright never being bright never b Underwear. tric, tonic qualities of why this store is just right for Brevities. bright—never so interesting wool-of natural, undyed pure your economical purchasing- never so attractive and well wool-are recognized by men of that is because we have made it filled with things to delight the science But you don't need to so. The prices we quote on eye and please the palate. Not be told by them. Wear it. The Comfortables strengthen this a curio hall but a Crystal Palace vital warmth is penetrating, in- statement and the Comfortables and abode of sweets.

nd Drawers, 50c, each. Men's Natural 2-3-Wool Shirts and Men's Natural Fine All-Wool Shirts

Men's Natural All-Wool Extra-Heavy Shirts and Drawers, 31.25 cach. Ladies' Natural-Wool Vests and Pants, silk faced and pearl butters,

Ladies' Fine Natural-Wool Vests and Pants, elegantly finished, fi each Chiliran's Sanitary Natural 2-3-Wool Versa and Pants, Sec. each Boys' Highland Scotch Mixed-Wool Shirts and Drawers, 45c. each.

The steady growth Hosiery of this department excellence of the goods which are sold.

Ladier' Hermsdorf-Dye, extra grade, Se kind We, pair: St haif deten, Ladier' Woof Hosiery, Gray-Mixed and Solid-Black Sec 1817, Ladier' Black and Balbriggin Flereel Hese, Esc. pair. Full line of Children's School Hose, 10, 12 1-2, 17, 25c.

Blankets! For the people at the people's own prices. That's the motto for this department, and it will be strictly adhered to. The competition in Blankets is so great nowadays that prices are often cut at the expense of quality. A low-grade Blanket at a low-grade price is the result. There's because that's what you wantbut the quality is high here, because you want that also.

A Good White Blanket, size 19-4, for 65 a pair.
Geod, Heavy, English-Fisses Wette Blankets, size 11-4, for \$1 a pair.
Also, a Blue-Gray Blanket, with Wrapper, pattern borders, for \$1 a pair-these are special bargains.
The Best \$3 Wood Blankets to be found anywhere, good, heavy grafity.
Pirk, Blue, and Lemon overers, #ze 11-4. For a medium-priced Wood Blankets this \$3 one cannot be matched, We have placed on special sale our \$4 White-Wood Blankets, size 74-4, in Red, Pink, and Blue borders—this is now our \$1.55 special, instead of \$4, as before. how our \$2.55 special, mass-before.
Silver-Gray Wool Blanksts, size li-t, extra values, only \$2.55 a pair.
Alf-Wool Red Blankets, \$2.59 a pair.

Opening of TOYS. BOOKS, Holiday Goods. GAMES, BLOCKS, DOLLS, and such like are opened up for early buyers or lookers. Spend an hour or so among them-get your gift-giving thoughts here. We'll help

hold their supremi lar favor. The best wear of the garment upon-everlasting black, extremely his through months of ser- and unapproachable values. Never was the st vice. It's not enough to so attractive as now-never before such wim make sales to-day. There weaves-such victorious values.

Five groups to sample the feast French Serges, regular standard goods We've weave and finish, are recommended for their m reached that point with serge uses. There has been no change in the our Cloaks. Not a poor goodness since you knew them first at double to

Cheviots are first cousins to the Serges-the rough and tumble of the kin. Many styles he as sembled, 39 to 75c.

Figured Suitings-of course each with a game of its own-as of apples, there might be pippin and maiden's blush. The crop of them is large. 38 inch Goods, 39 to 50c.

Mohair Suitings, fine wool grounds that seem powerless to hide the Mohair brightness that peeps through in figures, threads, and splotches,

Low=Priced This group of nice, fine Dress Stuffs! stuffs, copied from over the productive economy. It is hard to realize that varns can be made and dyed and woven into such charmingly effective fabrics to sell for so little 38 inches wide, half dozen patterns, half dozen colorcombinations, and the price 39c. the yard.

themselves clinch it.

Men's Natural-Wool-Mixed Shirts A Good Full-Size Comfort, cotton-filling,

Our \$2 Comforts are adds much to the attraction of any

For \$1 we give you a Fine French-Down Comforts, full-size, French-

Lace & Applique Beautify your Toilet=Sets. roomis sufficient commentary on the add to its appearance—a Scarf here, a Mat there-you'll not regret it-and the cost, so tri-

> These Handsome Applique Scarfs, ire-18x36, 40c., 65c.; 18x54-inch, 65c., 5c., \$i. 75c., \$L.
>
> C., \$L.
>
> C

quistely hemstitched, and drawnwork-7x7-Inch Dollles, 19c 18x18-Inch Centrepieces, 45c 2x22-Inch Centrepieces, 50c, 18x27-Inch Tray-Cloths, 45c, 18x72-Inch Scarfs, 95c, 18x72-Inch Scarfs, 13.25.

Thanksgiving November brings up Linens. visions of nothing of that sort about our long evenings around the cosey Blankets. Prices are low here fireside, thoughts of turkey and long evenings around the cosey Candies! Sweets—that of feasting and of merry-making; is the kind you find here-mesh and to the careful housewife and pure. 60 and 80c. Clocowell-arranged tables, on which lates and Bonbons at 15 and to spread snowy linen and other 25c. per .pound-and they are table furnishings.

ship Fine Irish Damask Drawn-Thread, Knotted-Fringe Table-Sets, \$459, \$412, \$5.
Fine Irish-Damask Sets, ball and crescent designs, \$812, \$5.
Beautiful Hemstitched Sets, large, double polka-fot designs, \$2 Set.
SPECIAL-840 Sets. beautiful drawn-work splendid designs, \$2 Set.
SPECIAL-840 Sets. beautiful drawn-work splendid designs, \$2 Set.
Elegant High-Grade Damask, extrafine double knotten-fringe, large, handsome patterns, \$8,50 Set.
Heavy Cream-Damask Sets, plain and Red and Blue borders, \$4, \$2; 19-4, \$2.50.
Knotted-Fringe Lunch-Cloths, and the La Belle France Lunch-Cloths, \$-4, \$1; \$-4, \$1.50.
64-Inch Irish-Damask, \$56.; Polkabot, Flower, and Acorn designs, \$9-Inch German-Damask, \$56.; Pansy \$60-Inch German-Damask, \$56.; Pansy \$60-Inch German-Damask, \$56.; Pansy \$60-Inch German-Damask, \$76.; Pansy \$60-Inch Ge Dot, Ivy, Butterny, signs, 60-inch German-Damask, 75c.; Pansy patterns, Ffeur de Lis border; Leaf pattern: Fruit border, 72-inch Irish-Damask, 75c.; very odd and unique designs, 76-inch Irish-Damask, Ivy Leaf, Daf-fodill, and Lilac designs, 31 per yard.

Piain Bevulle Plategu, for cut inch, at triffing SPECIAL-14 Bustranteed good time-access, a least half regular j-weity-store press LAMPS.—Groping in the date tumbing your heat, stabling out the stabling that the stabling of the stabling that the stabling of the stabling of the stabling of the stabling to the stabling of the stabling that the stabling that the stabling that the stabling that the perfect Lamp-store.

FINE ONYX-TOP TARLES beautifully and substantially many of highly-polished fine brase procedure way, not as furniture-dashes usual and go.

"Sweets to the Best the Best.

SPECIALS IN TABLETS. 5-4 Ruled, smooth-finish paper, sheets, Sc. Tablet. sheets, Sc. Tablet.
5-8 Ruled, bravy velfum, 50 stacks,
with blotter, Sc. Tablet.
8x10 Heavy Velfum, ruled, 55 specifs,
with blotter, Sc. Tablet.

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